

Notice to Farmers.  
tors of the late John O'Donnell,  
re county, in the state of Maryland,  
offer at PUBLIC SALE, to  
at Canton, in the vicinity of  
on WEDNESDAY the 20th  
ber next—

and valuable stock of horn-  
cattle and Horses.

consist of several bulls and cows,  
Europe, of their increase unmixed,  
horns mixed with chosen cattle of  
offering to the breeder an opportunity  
of himself with a stock superior  
country, as the originals were  
best judges in England, Ireland

consist of several approved import-  
ers of high pedigree, of their in-  
selves, and of others mixed with the  
this country, with some farm or  
s.

A L S O,  
seventy Negroes,  
men and children. Fifty sheep, wag-  
oughs, implements of husbandry,  
ture, and sundry other articles,  
all commence at ten o'clock, when  
made known.

October 31. dtds

inters and Farmers.

offers for sale, on a liberal credit,  
or for NEGROES,  
of Land, of 1000 acres  
in the river Oucheta, and the Ba-  
ne, in the county of Oucheta, and  
loans. The above land is part  
to the Baron de Bafrop by the  
ment. It is situated above fifty  
Natchez, 250 miles from New-  
or from the river Mississippi, and  
miles from the post of Oucheta,  
unnecessary to give more than a  
of it, as any person willing for  
information may obtain it from  
owing named gentlemen.

and lies on waters navigable in all  
els of 40 tons burthen, is in the  
try salt feeding from the Mississippi  
Kentucky, and being but a few  
post renders it contiguous to mills,  
gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary  
g of the quality of the soil, as  
that country is known to be the  
world. It may not be impor-  
however, of these lands, that a  
being covered with timber, the  
and nothing else is required to  
crop of cotton, Indian corn, to-  
rice, (in the lowest part of the  
merely ploughing it up.

er owns 5000 acres more, on  
be glad of obtaining industrious  
settlers ought to have some ne-  
tency of children. To such he of-  
uragement, either by selling to  
price, or on a long credit of 5 or  
e of 10 years. He would also  
with provisions on their arrival

particulars enquire of Thomas W.  
Thomas Chace, Esquires, at Bal-  
P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Vir-  
cina, of Fredericksburg; or of  
New Orleans, but at present in

William Dewees.

12

Dollars Reward.

On or about the 1st instant,  
plantation of Doctor Bell, in Lon-  
Mullato Man named WILLIS;  
ld, five feet ten inches high; he  
white and brown hair, old for  
pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do-  
stripped dimity jacket, and  
Said fellow was raised near  
some time ago purchased him of  
it is supposed said fellow has a  
empt to pass as a free man. I  
reward for apprehending said  
ill, so that I get him again, if  
the state of Virginia, or Fifteen  
is state, and reasonable charges  
him home. All masters of vel-  
re forwarned against harbouring  
gro, at their peril.

Walter S. Bell.

8. (Oct. 3.) 2aw

FOR SALE,

for Dry Goods,

The Lot of Ground in fee

the corner of Prince and Pitt streets,

Alexandria, with the improvements

description of which is unne-  
cessary to detail.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18. 11

Also for Sale,

in Prince street which I at present

to Rent, very low,

October, 1806, a comfortable back

use.

George Clementson.

2aw

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cetes and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. 11

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cetes and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. 11

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cetes and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. 11

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1805.

[No. 1439.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,  
10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
RUM

In bbls. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in bbls. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in boxes,

Mould and dipt Candles }

Reflux in kegs, boxes and jars,

figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,  
Muslins, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Anges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Linens, Sateens do.

Danaburs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Clothes,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Colord' Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

We have just Received

A FEW BOXES OF

CHEWING TOBACCO,

which is said to be superior in quality to Caven-

dith—ALSO

Forty barrels of TAR,

which will be sold low.

Hewes & Miller.

October 30. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale,

Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.

William Hodgson.

October 30. d

Bellona Gunpowder and Soal-

Leather.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder

100 sides red Soal Leather

New England Rum, and a few hogsheads St.

West Molasses, of a very superior quality for

mailing;

Just received and for sale, by

Lawrafon & Fowle.

October 29. d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16. d

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,

One box IRISH LINENS, real Colours,

Many barrels BEEF,

Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,

One half pipe } LONDON PAR-

Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,

and a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to clear

the concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quired to attend to this notice, and make

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18. 11

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cetes and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. 11

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cetes and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. 11

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Cetes and other Ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. 11

## FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP  
UNITED STATES,  
An established  
REGULAR TRADER.

## FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From a Bordeaux paper of the 30th of August, we have taken the following extract of a letter from Naples, dated the 31st of July:

(Salem Register.)

The persons at the Florentine Theatre felt the two first and long shocks. The magistrate who was present gave orders that no one should leave his seat. The spectators while they felt the shock, found themselves at the mouths of the guns of the soldiery. As soon as a quiet was obtained every man retired without disorder. Thro' the night the streets were filled with lamentations, and enquiries for children, parents and friends, as if the world had come to an end.

At three quarters after ten a lighter shock was felt, and another like it after midnight. — The number of persons killed is very small. The number of wounded is not known, it is said sixty or seventy persons. we hear of five hundred killed at Campo Basso & the town of Arienzo is entirely destroyed, & we are in continual fear of other shocks. Aversa, a town near Naples, is in ruins, as well as Avellino, Benevento, Monte Fesco, Castellone, Mola, Gaeta, Sora, Sessa, Santa Agata d'Egoti, Cajazzo, and many other episcopal towns are much injured. Their houses are in danger of falling, and many have been entirely thrown down. At the moment of the earthquake the air also appeared convulsed, and the windows of the houses made a noise as if struck with hail. The wind before this noise was strong and cold, and ceased after the first shock. Vesuvius was entirely still, and but little smoke issued from it. The inhabitants near it say, that for the whole day before the earthquake, a deep sound was heard within, as from boiling substances. The damages done to Naples by this calamity are great and innumerable. There is not a house, as I told you, which has not suffered. My house, thanks to its age, has suffered less than others. Such as were new, and more solid, experienced the greatest injuries. Such as the Castello Nuovo, the royal academy, the royal hospital for the poor, the old Jesu, the famous bridges of the Aqueducts of Caserte, &c. To the palaces, of which I have spoken as most damaged, I must add the palace royal of Portici, that of the prince of St. Nicander, which is rendered utterly uninhabitable; the palace of the prince of Maddalone, of Angri, of Rocella, of Sangro, of the duke Della Regina, and many others in the quarter of Pizzesalcone, which are seen only in their ruins. There are many streets in which it is impossible to pass, on account of the ruins, or on account of the falling buildings, and those ready to fall. In many places troops are stationed to prevent any attempt to pass. They, whose houses are yet inhabitable from fear of another shock, do not venture to lodge in their houses, but lay in open places, on the ground, or in carriages. Persons who can support the expence, have provided tents in the fields, and a great number has gone on to Chiaga. Last night, around the new castle, were not less than 10,000 persons and a very great number of carriages, so that there was no passing. Almost all the churches have suffered considerably, as I have already informed you. I shall here only add, that the cathedral church is much damaged, as are the following churches: of St. Augustin, St. Demetrius, and many others. However, the great church of the Holy Apostles, and the grand convent of the Theatins, remain untouched. Weever where meet the workmen who are visiting the buildings, and repairing as far as they are able.

Notice is taken of many extraordinary events in different places. I shall only mention one, which respects a fountain situated near San Germano, whose water before was sweet and pure, but since the shock had become instantly sulphurous, &c.

### Disturbances at Vienna.

The following copy of a circular note addressed to the magistracy of the Austrian Bailiwick, corroborates the suspicions entertained of the instrumentality of foreigners (in other words, Frenchmen), in the recent disturbances at Vienna. It likewise shews that the Austrian government is determined to maintain its dignity, and to preserve itself from the base contamination of Jacobinism; whether excited to promote the views of the republic, or to extend the power of Bonaparte.

*Circular Note to the Magistrates of the different Bailiwick.*

VIENNA, July 29.

An official letter we have just received

from the president of the Aulic Police informs us, that several foreigners, furnished with passports by their respective ambassadors, left Vienna since the disturbances which took place on the 7th and 8th inst. and circumstances induce us to believe, that those foreigners have taken a more or less active part in them, and that the fear of just punishment has made them take flight.

In consequence therefore, of superior orders, it will be necessary to watch, with great attention, strangers and in general all persons who have left Vienna after the period of the said event, whether they have passports delivered to them by the foreign ambassadors resident at Vienna or not. — Proper measures are directed to be taken to arrest such persons, and send them, without delay before the police of Vienna. It is therefore enjoined to all magistrates of bailiwicks, as their particular duty, and upon their responsibility, to use the greatest diligence to discover all persons suspected, and to adopt both themselves and their deputies in each parish, the necessary arrangements to examine the passport of every foreigner coming from Vienna, and passing through their province. In case such an individual shall have no passport, or a passport delivered on the 7th July or later, he is to be arrested immediately, as if he had refused to produce his passport; and whatever be his rank, he is to be sent in irons, and under a sufficient escort to this city. Every magistrate is to understand, that wherever there shall be a military force it is duly required to lend assistance; and that in places where there is none, the escort is to consist of a sufficient number of trusty persons under the command of the gens d'arme of the bailiwick. If the arrest takes place in a village, the arrested person is to be delivered to the bailiff. The same orders are given to all postmasters who, as well as the magistrates, will expose themselves to the severest responsibility, in case it shall be discovered that they shall have failed to arrest a suspicious traveller, and that such traveller shall escape; or in case they shall not have used all possible measures to cause him to be arrested.

Given at the bailiwick of the circle of Tabor, July 19, 1805.

(Signed) JHIKIKSCH.

CORK, August 22.

The signal for sailing was displayed on board every ship of war in the harbor yesterday, in consequence of orders received from England, that the expedition is to sail the moment the Diomede, of 50 guns, appears off this port, having under her convoy a few transports with troops, to join in the expedition. Report states, that two brigadiers are to join with the additional force. Every soldier here seems animated with enthusiastic delight and joy, at being commanded by a general of the first abilities, and highest reputation.

It is a singular fact, that on the first appearance of Sir D. Baird, the soldiers were heard to declare, *una voce*, "He is the man for our money," such an impression does his martial figure and distinguished name excite in the bosoms of private soldiers, as well as their more enlightened officers. When the troops returned from Brigade-field-days, it is impossible to repeat the observations made on sir D. Baird whom they had never seen before; in short had a demi-god assumed the command, he could not have met more universal admiration: this being literally the case, what feat what achievements will this force not be able to effect! "Nec ardua, nec aspera terrent!" Sir D. Baird unites the strictest discipline, the most minute and constant attention to the happiness and comforts of the soldiery; steady, decisive, firm, and invariable in the administration of justice, he knows how to manage men without petulance or cruelty; he knows that the first and most sacred duty of a commanding officer is to encourage the meritorious, and to punish the unruly. Human nature is the most requisite study of a general, who should never confound the guiltless with the guilty. Some are too prone to this fault; this disheartening fault; others think it necessary to express dissatisfaction when inwardly pleased; a most mistaken and misguided zeal! The signal for sailing is still flying, and we most impatiently expect the appearance of the Diomede. Sir D. Baird and staff go out on board the Diadem, of 64, sir H. Popham. Brig. Gen. Beresford goes in the Narcissus, and brigadier-general Ferguson on board the Leda. Lord H. Paulet is our commodore. We have been joined here by the 59th foot, a very superior corps, under a very excellent officer, col. Gibbs. Our destination is certainly the Mediterranean; Minorca will be our first object, and from thence we shall proceed to Italy. It is said that our force, consisting (when collected together) of

20,000 effectives, will be joined by sixty thousand Russians.

The 24th regiment, commanded by the hon. colonel M'Donald, is in a very superior state of good order and discipline. The interior economy of this excellent corps does the highest credit to this meritorious officer, who has justly obtained the confidence, respect, and high esteem of every individual of his regiment, by the happy union of firmness and decision, with gentleness, steadiness, and amiable manners. The 38th are above 1000 strong, under the command of that old and excellent officer Lieut. col. Vassal. General Beresford has the 24th, 38th, and 83d in his brigade, all in high discipline and well commanded; they performed many evolutions on shore the day before yesterday. General Ferguson commands that excellent brigade of highlanders to be employed on the expedition.

Four o'clock, P. M.

A countermand has just arrived, and we are to be detained until further orders. It is here supposed that we shall sail for England. Admiral Drury holds a consultation at this moment with Lord H. Paulet and Sir Home Popham; and the result is expected to be, that the Terrible, Belliqueux, and Diadem will be sent to sea. This countermand has depressed our spirits excessively; still we trust it will not be long before we meet our enemy under the gallant Baird, the military Nelson of the day, who will lead willing, tractable courageous and well disciplined soldiers to honor and victory. His name will intimidate a host of foes, and would inspire even cowards with courage and confidence, were any such to be found in a British army.

BOSTON, October 22.

From Holland September 2.

Letters are received in town from Amsterdam, by an arrival on Tuesday last, which contains the following information:

"Seven vessels have arrived at this place, which were carried into England & after a short detention, released. — This circumstance has caused in some measure, a depression in the markets. There is a report to-day, that the Austrian ambassador had quitted Paris; a continental war is therefore now considered as inevitable."

From Gibraltar.

Captain Rogers, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, in 34 days passage, brings accounts that the combined French and Spanish fleets were still at Cadiz; that admirals Calder and Collingwood, were before the place, with a squadron of about seventeen sail; and that Lord Nelson with an additional force was hourly expected to arrive on that station, for the purpose of taking the command of the blockade.

According to this account then, the various rumors of a great naval engagement, falls to the ground.

Captain Rogers further advises, that the French and Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, were said to amount to between twenty and thirty thousand men, and that on the event of a return of the calamity, which proved so fatal to the garrison and inhabitants during the last year, it was expected an attack would be made. At present the troops enjoyed great health and were prepared to meet the enemy at every point.

The differences between this country and Tripoli, being fully adjusted, a part of the United States squadron, then lying at Gibraltar, and consisting of 4 frigates, 2 schooners, and 2 bomb brigs, were expected to sail immediately for America.

No accounts had been received at Malaga or Gibraltar, of any hostile disposition having been recently discovered on the part of Tunis, or any of the other Barbary powers against this country.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Captain Anderson of the Calliope, left Nantz the 16th of September. He informs that the British frigate Dido captured the French frigate Cybelle, after a desperate engagement of four hours; and that the new French frigate La Topaze, out of Nantz, had fallen in with the British frigate Nymph, and after a most severe engagement, in which the greatest part of the Nymph's crew were killed, she struck her colors and immediately sank. In the act of sinking, the boats from the Topaze saved the remnant of her crew. The above engagements were in the channel.

An arrival at Boston from Halifax, brings papers from that place to the 12th inst. containing London dates to the 9th September. The following are the only articles extracted:

Letters from Lisbon state, that the French frigate Topaze, of 44 guns (one of

those which destroyed the *Blanche*), has been captured by the Raisonnable, of 64 guns, capt. Rowley, and sent into Lisbon.

Sept. 9 Nine sail of the East-India fleet have arrived safe. The remainder were parted with about a week since, and are momently expected.

The Rochefort squadron returned to that port the 1st September; after a short cruise.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of York, to be Colonel of the 1st regt. of foot guards; in the room of the Duke of Gloucester deceased. The Duke of Cambridge (5th son of His Majesty) to be Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards in the room of the Duke of York; and the Duke of Kent (4th son his Majesty) to be Field Marshall of the forces.

It is reported, that the emperor of Germany in case of war, now inevitable, will take the field in person: he will be accompanied by his brothers the archduke Charles and the archduke John. The celebrated general Mack will also have an important command. Opposed to these will be the French emperor in person; assisted by Bertrand, Augereau, Massena, &c. but he will want Moreau.

The visit of Bonaparte to the coast was for the purpose of sending off his troops towards Germany.

The language of Germany though rather inconsistent with her conduct, is still excusable. She knows the potency of France — and though she finds war unavoidable, she is not willing to commence hostilities until she has a Russian army at her elbow.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Paris papers, which a few days since, chimed so musically on the prospects of Peace; on the pacific disposition of the Emperor of Germany; and the good understanding subsisting between the two nations, should all at once change their tone; and are now altogether warlike. Nothing is now heard but the din of warlike preparation and the studied exaggeration of all the accounts from Germany; as though there were a pretext wanting for some bold stroke which the emperor Napoleon contemplates striking.

Lord Nelson's new appointment is, in some measure unlimited; he is to act on emergencies according to the best of his judgment. He proceeds first to Cadiz, then to the Mediterranean over which his command extends. In certain operations he is to have the selection and appointment of his favorite officers.

We stated yesterday that orders had been received by the 5th, 42d, 43d, 52d and 95th regiments, and the 4th and 6th line, killen dragoons, to prepare for embarkation for foreign service, similar orders from the war office were also received on Tuesday last at the head quarters in Canterbury, from the secretary at war, by the several undermentioned regiments: king dragoon guards, 4th dragoon guards, 5th 10th, 13th, 21st, light dragoons, 43d, 52d and 95th, two brigades of foot guards, a detachment of the royal wagon train, all the first battalions of the line, a large party of artillery.

The first battalion of the coldstream, and the first battalion of the third regiment of guards, now lying at Deal are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation. The officers belonging to the battalions who were employed on the recruiting service, are ordered to join them immediately.

In this enumeration, we find materials for an expedition upon a very extensive scale. Combining it with the breaking up of the camps at Boulogne, we may presume that some great military enterprises are at hand. The presumption, therefore, is, that hostilities will immediately commence upon the continent. In that event the expedition now preparing in England whatever be its immediate object, will operate as a powerful diversion in favor of our continental allies. The invader will become the invaded, and all the boast and menace of the Corsican will only recoil in disgrace upon his own head. The particular enterprise in contemplation of the English government, we cannot be expected to know; nor, if knowing, to reveal. There are many points between the Texel and the Gulf of Genoa, in which an English army may gather new laurels, and contribute its generous aid to the deliverance of Europe.

### SPANISH HIDES.

2000 Spanish Hides just received and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hds. and 100 bbls. MUSCOVADO SUGAR entitled to draw back, and GROCERIES as usual, 32aw3w.

Oct. 16.

stroyed the *Blanche*,) has by the *Raisonnable*, of 64  
sail, and sent into *Lisbon*,  
part of the *East-India* fleet  
squadron returned to that  
September; after a short  
been pleased to appoint  
ork, to be Colonel of the  
guards; in the room of the  
ester deceased. The Duke  
5th son of His Majesty) to  
the *Coldstream* regiment of  
the room of the Duke of  
Duke of Kent (4th son his  
Field Marshall of the for-  
.

that the emperor of Ger-  
war, now inevitable, will  
person: he will be accom-  
other the archduke Charles  
ke John. The celebrated  
will also have an important  
posed to these will be the  
in person; assisted by Ber-  
eau, Massena, &c. but he  
reau.

Bonaparte to the coast was  
of sending off his troops

of Germany though rather  
th her conduct, is still ex-  
nows the potency of France  
she finds war unfavorable,  
ing to commence hostilities  
Russian army at her elb. w.  
at remarkable, that the Pa-  
a few days since, chimed  
the prospects of Peace; on  
position of the Emperor of  
the good understanding  
en the two nations, should  
ge their tone; and are now  
ke. Nothing is now heard  
warlike preparation and the  
ration of all the accounts  
as though there were a pre-  
or some bold stroke which  
Napoleon contemplates strik-

new appointment is, in  
unlimited; he is to act on e-  
ording to the best of his  
proceeds first to Cadiz,  
diterranean over which his  
ands. In certain operations  
e selection and appointment  
officers.

esterday that orders had been

the 5th, 42d, 43d, 52d and

53d, and the 4th and 6th Ioni-

to prepare for embarkation

ice, similar orders from the

also received on Tuesday

ad quarters in Canterbury,

ary at war, by the several

regiments: kings dragoon

dragoon guards, 5th 10th,

11th dragoons, 43d, 52d and

53d, and the 4th and 6th Ioni-

of the line, a large party of

tallion of the coldstream,

tallion of the third regiment

lying at Deal are ordered

ives in readiness for embar-

officers belonging to the bat-

re employed on the recruit-

ordered to join them imme-

deration, we find materials

upon a very extensive

ing it with the breaking up

at Boulogne, we may pre-

the great military enterprises

The presumption, therefore,

es will immediately com-

continent. In that event

now preparing in England

immediate object, will op-

er diversion in favor of

al allies. The invader will

aded, and all the boast and

Corsican will only recoil in

his own head. The parti-

in contemplation of the

ment, we cannot be expect-

or, if knowing, to reveal

points between the Texel

of Genoa, in which an Eng-

gather new laurels, and cou-

rous aid to the deliverance

**SPANISH HIDES.**

Spanish Hides just receiv-

JOHN TUCKER.

is on hand 70 hds.

USCOVADO SUGAR *certified*

GROCERIES *as usual.*

3000 lbs.

## Florida Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

*Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated October 12, received at New York.*

"The trial of the Indians and cargo came

on the 9th inst. when, contrary to our ex-

pectations, both ship and owner's part of

the cargo were condemned, on the ground

that it was intended to send

in Boston to Embden with the same

"goods."

The English cruisers appear to have not  
sailed in capturing American vessels  
bound to or from French or Dutch ports; the  
arrival at Boston reports that two Ameri-  
can vessels from Amsterdam, about  
the first of September, were captured in  
the English channel, and sent into the  
Downs. It may therefore be seriously  
questioned whether any commanding  
orders were given by the British Govern-  
ment in relation to our commerce. So va-  
rious are the reports on this head, each  
contradicting the other, that our merchants  
can place little dependence on them. If  
one detained ship has been lately released,  
it may have been captured before and  
since that time, whose restoration is very  
uncertain. It is full time the English Go-  
vernment should tell us whether sugar and  
cotton are absolutely to be added to the list  
of contraband articles in their code of  
maritime law, and whether we are to be  
permitted to carry on any trade with France  
and Holland or Spain in future. Until our  
merchants are correctly informed on these  
points, it may be questioned whether it is  
safe to send their ships to the ports of any  
power at war with Great Britain. If the  
whole commerce of the United States  
could be brought to centre in that Island,  
it is highly probable our ships would escape  
seizure; but as it is now we are no  
more allowed a free trade, than we were  
previous to the revolution which emancipated  
us from England, when all our vessels  
were obliged to go to some port in Great  
Britain, to enter and clear out, before they  
were suffered to trade with the other powers  
of Europe. Such were the British restraints  
and prohibitions on American commerce  
then; and such have we the mortification  
of seeing them at this enlightened period  
of our history. But we hope a time will  
arrive when we shall undeniably claim  
the rights which we ought to enjoy, from  
our relative situation with the other powers  
of the world, and from our resources in  
men and money which constitute the real  
strength of great States.

*(Salem Register.)*

It is reported in this city, that the Span-  
ish minister, the Marquis d'Yrujo having  
determined to leave the United States, has  
demanded his passports from our govern-  
ment. The report adds, that the president  
observed in reply, that we had no such eti-  
quette in this country, and that it was in the  
power of a foreign minister to quit the United  
States when and how he pleased. A  
report so important in itself, since it may  
be regarded as an ominous sign of an ap-  
proaching rupture between the two coun-  
ties, we shall take the earliest opportunity  
to contradict or confirm.

*(Richmond Enquirer.)*

A file of New Orleans papers, which we  
received by yesterday's western mail,  
breathes a strong spirit of defiance and war  
against the Spaniards. They contain but  
few facts of any great moment; and these  
appear rather in the form of floating ru-  
mors, than in the firm & authenticated lan-  
guage of truth. The paper of September  
14 observes, "we can state from a source  
that may be relied on, that an army of 5000  
men" is on its march from Mexico to  
strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisi-  
ana." The paper of the 18th observes,  
"we learn from good authority, that the  
Marquis de Cassa Calvo has written a cir-  
cular letter to all the Spanish officers now in  
this territory, requesting them to repair  
without delay to Pensacola, to join their  
respective regiments." That of the 21st  
in sketching out a concise plan of the mea-  
sures to be taken on the commencement of  
hostilities, remarks, "that by drawing the  
troops from the various posts on the Mis-  
sissippi, from the Walnut hills to Point  
Coupée, and calling into service the Orleans  
volunteers, we should have a force suffi-  
cient to strike a blow that the enemy would  
not recover from during the war.

Baton Rouge might be taken by the troops  
as they descend the Mississippi; when  
constraining our forces at this place, we  
would pass into the West-Florida, and occu-  
py Mobile, Pensacola, and such other  
places as we might deem necessary." That

their exertions would have the desired ef-  
fect, we cannot presume to doubt; when  
we recollect the general imbecility of Spa-  
nish policy and the remarkably defenseless  
condition of the Floridas. One of the  
Greek Chiefs, who was lately at this city,  
declared, that a very inconsiderable detach-  
ment of men might obtain possession of  
all the fort on the Mobile, and even of  
*(ibid.)*

On Monday the seventh instant, says the  
Augusta Herald, Benjamin Hawkins, the  
Indian agent for the United States, arrived  
here, with a deputation of chiefs from the  
Upper and Lower Creek nations consisting  
of Alexander Cornelis and Tuskechaw,  
from the upper towns; and Wm. M'intosh  
—Tuske-nee-hue Chayco—Enchau Thine-  
occo, and Che cap, cheeo Emantleau, from  
the lower towns. On Tuesday they left this  
place in the stage for the city of Wash-  
ington—We understand their visit to the seat  
of government is to treat for an extension  
of the boundary line of this state to the  
Oakmulgee river. The Upper Creeks we  
are told are in favor of ceding the land as  
far as the Oakmulgee, and the lower Creeks  
are opposed to it; we believe however that the  
agent is of opinion, the land may be obtained

It will afford pleasure to a benevolent  
mind to know that the efforts of Col Hawkins,  
to meliorate the condition of the savage  
tribes & to bring them into something  
like a social state have been greatly success-  
ful, and that they are almost daily, though  
slowly, making advances in civilization.—  
There were in the Creek nation when the  
agent left it twelve looms employed, eight  
of them, if we recollect right, were made  
by Indians, and are worked by Indian women,  
who also spin the cotton which they  
weave. The plow and the hoe are now also  
in very general use among them, and are  
becoming attached to property, and being  
acquainted with the comforts and advantages  
of agricultural improvements they are  
leaving very considerably that predilection  
for the chase and the hunting life, which al-  
most universally characterizes savage nations.  
The agent has introduced among them  
weights and measures, and made many  
of them acquainted with figures, so that  
they were able to weigh out their own ar-  
ticles for sale, and to calculate the amount  
of them with great accuracy, and the ad-  
vantages they discover to arise from these  
glimmerings of science, is gradually exciting  
a desire to extend their knowledge, and  
will doubtless prepare the way for estab-  
lishment of schools among them, and will  
create an ardor for future improvements.—  
From the advances already made in the  
arts of civil life there can be little doubt  
that a foundation is laid for an entire  
change in the disposition & habits of these  
tribes.

With mingled emotions we congratulate  
our fellow citizens on the restoration of the  
public health, and our exiled brethren on  
their return to the city and their homes.—  
For seven tedious weeks they have been  
subjected to trouble and privation, to incon-  
venience and loss, to sickness and sorrow.  
Into the hand of many the cup of calamity  
has been put, and the heart of not a few  
aches at the remembrance of the misery  
they have witnessed, and of the friends  
they have consigned to the silent grave.—  
In preceding columns our readers have a  
sight of which will swell many a bosom and fill many an eye. Nor does  
the melancholy record end here: by other  
diseases than malignant fever have several  
valuable names been cut off from society  
since the retreat of who in one was in-  
deed dear to the writer; whose character  
is sullied by no stain, and whose memory  
no time will obliterate.

But now that the season of sickness is  
past, and the noise of busy commerce is  
again heard in our streets, let us cherish  
sentiments of gratitude towards that God  
who has preserved us in life amidst the dan-  
ger and the death that surrounded us; and  
has restored us to our business and our  
homes.

*(New York paper.)*

*From the Farmer's Museum.*  
The maxim, that no man will be respect-  
ed by others, who does not respect himself,  
which is universally recognised, may with  
propriety be extended from individuals to  
societies. If the government of a nation  
shews the disposition to receive injuries and  
insults from every quarter, in preference  
to a courageous vindication, it is right, am-  
bitious monarchs will not hesitate to make  
a severe trial of that christian virtues,  
meekness and forbearance. Apprehending  
little danger from the resentment of a nation  
which tamely suffers its privileges to be  
violated, the property of its citizens

plundered and their persons abused, with-  
out resistance and almost without complaint,  
they will be bold in their outrages; and  
their insolence will increase with success &  
impunity. Thus will pusillanimity be de-  
prived of her sole and wretched consolation,  
the preservation of an inglorious peace,  
and the nation that has the misfortune to be  
governed by such men as we have described,  
will be driven by despair to defend herself,  
when her resources are impaired if not ex-  
hausted. It, on the other hand, a determina-  
tion appears, to withstand all encroach-  
ments, to resent injuries and to mantain  
their just rights with firmness and resolu-  
tion, they will be respected and feared, and  
will prove that a constant preparation for  
war is the most effectual method for main-  
taining peace. National honor is a people's  
best treasure and their surest support. It  
increases their power, multiplies their re-  
sources, and secures their tranquility. It is  
equally sacred as the honor of an individ-  
ual, should be guarded with the same jeal-  
ousy, and defended at the hazard of every  
thing dear and valuable.

I have been led to these reflections by ob-  
serving the supine indifference, with which  
our government contemplates the frequent  
instances, wherein the laws of nations and  
the rights of neutrality have been violated  
by the beligerent powers. The columns of  
our public papers have, for some months  
past, been filled with accounts of de-  
predations on our commerce, of captures  
without pretence, and condemnations con-  
trary to reason and the known laws of na-  
tions. Even our seaports have been block-  
aded, and vessels have been taken when a-  
bout to enter our harbours.

While the maritime powers of Europe,  
a enly considering the property of our  
citizens as common, and belonging to who-  
ever has strength to seize it, are thus  
heaping injury upon injury, and adding  
insult to insult, our rulers seem to have  
sunken into a listless apathy, and to be-  
hold these things with the most philoso-  
phical indifference and perfect sangfroid.  
When the federal government was ad-  
ministered by Washington and Adams, as-  
sisted by Hamilton, Pickering and a host  
of worthies, the interest of our merchants  
and the honor of our country were not thus  
neglected. These men were real states-  
men, sensible of the infinite importance of  
commerce and national character. "An  
American" was then a proud name in Eu-  
rope; but the conduct of the present admin-  
istration must have the effect of making  
gentlemen of honor and spirit ashamed of  
their country. They will not willingly bear  
the disgrace, to which the weakness of go-  
vernment has subjected them, without any  
fault of theirs; nor will they confess, that  
they are governed by men who consent to  
receive injuries, not only from France and  
Great Britain, but from a nation so hum-  
bled and destitute of strength and vigor  
as Spain. A nation, once powerful and  
warlike, but which has long since lost her  
ancient spirit and military genius, and now  
receives laws from the emperor of France.

*SARPEDON.*

*From the Gazette of the United States.*

*FRANKLIN & WASHINGTON.*

SINCE Mr. Jefferson's return to the seat  
of government we have been favored, thro'  
his *Intelligencer*, with a very amusing bur-  
lesque dialogue between the shades of  
Franklin and Washington, the substance of  
which is contained in the following ex-  
tracts.

"Franklin. Infamy will cover those  
whose envenomed pens are now busy in  
introducing the most illustrious characters.  
Jefferson, who was cradled in liberty, will  
live to see his calumniators covered with  
universal contempt.

"Washington. That man has risen be-  
yond my highest hopes. And what is more  
wonderful, it is to assign him a higher sta-  
tion, he richly deserves it. Happy the  
country that has such a chief magistrate,  
and still happier the nation that is worthy  
of him.

"Franklin. The American horizon is  
not altogether without clouds; and the  
present sunshine may not be without inter-  
missions. But take my word for it, this  
man, whom I sometimes, perhaps vainly,  
take pleasure in considering as my pupil,  
will long be a friend in every peril. Pow-  
er has not corrupted, nor can it corrupt  
him. Its only effect is to animate and ex-  
pand his native benevolence; to make him  
more active, and the instrument of more  
extensive good to his fellow men.

"Washington. Yes, his character shines  
with a pure and steady lustre. He has  
promised nothing which he has not per-  
formed while he has performed much  
which he never promised: That such a  
man should be deluged with obloquy.

"Franklin. Is a proof of his emi-  
nence?"

Had this singular dialogue appeared any  
where else than in Mr. Jefferson's own pa-  
per, we should have considered it as a very  
tolerably ingenious piece of satire. To  
close the scene, Mr. Mazzei should have  
been in the character of Mr. Jefferson, and  
made to say, some smart things about one  
"Solomon in council, and Sampson in  
combat, whose hair had been cut off by  
the whore of England."

The ghost of Callender might also have  
been brought in with wonderful effect to il-  
lustrate the sentiments of the following part  
of the dialogue by reading certain appropri-  
ate passages from the *Prospect before Us*,  
and certain friendly letters enclosing mo-  
ney to compensate him for writing that pa-  
triotic work.

"Washington. There is a host of men  
who calumniate the fairest characters and  
the greatest men.

"Franklin. The adamant of whose  
same blunts the arrows of slander, which fall  
pointless to the ground.

"Washington. These wretches dare  
not enlist my name into their service; as  
if I could ever debase myself by sanctu-  
ing the atrocious falsehoods which party  
malice alone could propagate."

## JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & CO's Patent and Family Medicines Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

**TAKE NOTICE**  
That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.  
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obtrusive Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with forebodings and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

### Dr. Hamilton's

## GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the inordinate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lungs in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back; Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Hysterical affections, Inward weaknesses, Scimbal weaknesses, Fluoribus (or whites) Fluoribus, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsies, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before  
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.  
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

## HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution & contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is

so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Alcides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbita, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taria or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted veins—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sicknesses at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with twinges of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Sealed from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, inn keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehension as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, &c.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX OR EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew weaker from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere nausus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since this period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

### The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, sensible perspiration

which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that astringent slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

### Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

12m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Enoch Magruder Lyles, late of the county last aforesaid, deceased, with a copy of the deceased's will annexed: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1802.

William H. Lyles, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 5.

12m

### Musical Instrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water street, ALEXANDRIA,

By JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Forte, organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sonatas, Duets, instructions for the different instruments. He also offers his services for tuning the above instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

A steady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6.

12m

A few Copies of the American Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in King street.

TO LET,  
THE Warehouse on King street, at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession may be had the 20th of this present month.

Phineas Janney.

11th month 2d.

31

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars, to Jeph Thomas and Josiah Faxon, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince street, between Water and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

October 24.

31

### Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following TRACT of LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of November, ensuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and bordering on the Potomac river.

(Signed)

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17.

271

FOR SALE,  
IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,  
Neabco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas F. Page, living near the premises; who is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or any part.

&lt;p